FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS-THE NEW HOUSE. Editorial Correspondence of "he N. Y. Tribur

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855. Years-nearly four-have passed since I last visited the Federal City and looked in on the doings of Congress. I find Washington enlarged and visibly growing, though still scattered sid straggling-a " city of magnificent distances" isied. Its dirty little crooked Tiber is the same secession of foul puddles, too petty to afford sepe for any but very young ducks; its business sturally bisected into 1. Getting money out of pe Federal Treasury; and 2. Spending it. I sete, therefore, with deep regret the undeniable gowth of the city, since it implies no other industry but that which is impelled by the reception or the hope of Treasury fabulum. Every new street bailt up in Washington implies another Million Pellars abstracted from the fund which ought to beimproving our Rivers and Harbors and pushing the Pacific Railroad across the Plains and the Rocky Mountains. Every new block erected here argues that the People of this Country are to pay more for less benefit from their Federal Government than hitherto.

The Capitol Extension is a fair sample of the general drift here. The Capitol was amply large enough and good enough without it. Not more than two-thirds of it is in use, or likely to be: the talls of the two Houses are spacious; there was need of any change whatever. Yet two wings have for some three or four years been in progress. which will cost Millions of Dollars before they are finished, fitted up and furnished; and then it will be seen that the old Capitol, thus flanked, is too squat and insignificant-that it needs raising thirty to fifty feet-in effect, to be pulled down and built over again. But the people never look ito ner care about such matters-they do not now, ask nor care whether their representatives sepectively vote for or against them-so let them

-I have not yet found time to take a look at the Senate, or rather it organized and adjourned today before I could look in upon it; but the House today, while unchanged in its material aspects, presented some strong contrasts with that of five er six years ago. Virginia and South Carolina slone retain a large proportion of the Members of that day; of New-York's thirty-three, I think all are changed; so is it with Massachusetts, and, in fact all New-England; though Vermont has transferred Messrs. Collamer and Foote to the Senate: Holmes of S. C., Butler King of Ga. and Wilson of of N. H. have migrated to California; E. Me-Kay of N. C., Gov. McDowell of Va , Mr. Morse of Ls. and D. P. King of Mass. (with others, doubtless) are dead; and it seems hard to realize that Messrs. Grinnell, Rockwell, Hudson, Ashmun and Winthrop, of Mass., are alive and active, but all absent and their places filled by men (with a single exception) utterly unknown out of their State in 1849. I have not for years been shle to think of the House without associating therewith the tall figure and earnest face of Father Venable of N. C.; yet he too has been two years away, with his colleagues, the veteran A. H Shepperd and the urbane Gen. Barringer; Teembs of Ga. and Brown of Miss. have been translated to the Senate; and at least threefourths of the seats were filled to-day by men who had never been in Congress up to December, 1849. Yet the faces are not all new. From about the old spot, at the extreme left of the Chair, rises (something grayer) of Joshua R. Gid ings, who was accounted an old member in '48-9. and is now the undisputed Father of the House. He is somewhat older than he was, but in all beside the very same. Gen. Bayly of Virginia is beginning to rank as a veteran, though the frosts of age have hardly touched his head. Clingman of North Carolina holds on here, though he has "turned his back on himself," and now wages deadly war on the principles and the comrades of

set think of what he now is and is to be. Howell Cobb of Ga. has been speaker of one Bouse since '49; then "Union" candidate for Govace of the bulk of his old party; and now he is bek in Congress a Democrat and Anti-Know-Nothig. He is very able though not of winning maners and has probably touched his highest round on the ladder of ambition. I understand that the Southern " State Rights" men protested against his being supported for Speaker; and they will be sure to mark him should he ever be presented on a National ticket.

his better days. And here, too, is the slight, frail

ferm and pale, radiantly intellectual face of Aleck

Stephens of Georgia, a Whig no longer, even in

legician on the floor, who, if born and reared in

some State uncursed by Slavery, would have been

as comment and blessing to his country. I will

ng, but the best tactician and the acutest

Messrs. McMullen of Va and Cobb of Ala. were is the House eight years ago, and are here yet-a distinction which I think they owe rather to incomitable good temper than to transcendant abilly. They are both Southern Democrats of the nore moderate school, which serves to admit, abmactly, that the Union had some other purpose beside the capture and return of fugitive negroes. laish they could discover what those objects are. There are more new Members in this House tan in almost any before, and some of them seem Rely to be remembered. Among these I count Gen. Quitman of Mississippi, not a fierce fire eater appearance, but seeming rather a quiet, elderly armer or planter, with hair and unshorn beard becoming silvery, born a New-Yorker, but leaving our State while it still upheld Slavery, and a derout, unquestioning believer that some men were made to be other men's chattels—also Mr. Lake (K. N.) of the same State, a tall, large-boned, whiletic specimen of the kind of men they get up in lew countries, where Nature is bounteous and all hings have room to grow. Richard Mott of Ohio another of the large-framed new Members-a free Soil Democrat of the Quaker faith, who insists that his election to Congress was a mistake, since was something that neither he nor any one else lad ever dreamed of till just before it occurred I wish I could hope that such mistakes are likely to become common. Anson Burlingame of Mass as young man of whom the country has heard somewhat and is likely to hear more. But I must

Of the two hundred and twenty-four Members Present to-day, I think one hundred are earnest and unswerving opponents of the Nebraska Inquity, who do not mean to be content with saying they disapprove it—they mean to show their faith by their works, and to exact "indemnity for the "Past and security for the future." Of the residue, I think from twelve to twenty will not dare to vote against any obviously just and reasonable Proposition favoring Freedom in the Territories whenever they can be brought to the Yest and Nays. Let the House be duly organized this week,

and I trust Reeder will be in his seat before the close of the second week thereafter.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855. You will have heard by Telegraph how the Clerk of the last House called the new one to order at noon to-day-how on first calling the roll but ten or twelve Members failed to respon!, two or three of whom soon took their seats-bow Whitfield was borne on the Clark's roll as Delegate from Kausas and Bird B. Chapman ditto from Nebraska, though Whitfield is the elect of Western Missouri and Chapman appears not to be elected at all, (he is not here yet, nor any official return from the Territory,) and how the House proceeded to vote four times for Speaker without result-Mesers. T. J. .D. Fuller of Maine, Barclay of Pennsylvania, and Wells of Wisconsin, all elected as.anti-Nebraska Democrats, voting steadily for Richardson, who was Chairman of the Committee who reported and pushed through the Nebraska bill, and is now nominsted expressly on the Douglas platform. The Anti-Nebraska vote was hopelessly scattered, but would have been concentrated considerably in the course of three or four more ballots; but the Democratic minority attempted to adjourn the House after the second ballot, and succeeded after the fourth, by the help of all the "National" Know Nothings and a small section of the Free-Soil Members. So far, all is known in New-York. while I am summing it up at Washington. It is known, too, that the "National" Demo-

cratic candidate for Speaker received but one vote (if any) from New York, five or six from Pennsyl vania, and none at all from Ohio, and that all the Free States but Illinois and California gave him hardly a vote. It required two or three Whig votes of Missouri, those of the three recreant Anti Nebraska Democrats above named, and the Know-Nothing from Texas, to carry Richardson's vote up to 74, which is less than a third of the entire vote cast The "National" Know Nothings cast 30 for Humphrey Marshall, the representative of bloodstained Louisville, who obtained just three votes in all four the Free States-those of Valk, Whitney and Bayard Clarke of New York. Mr. Marshall is a strong man, and would probably make a good Pro-Slavery Speaker: and why Evans, the Texas K. N., gives him the cold shoulder, is a mystery to me. I supposed Marshall would have Mr. Haven's vote of course; but Haven voted alone for William Miller (Columbia Co.) throughout, Edwards (Chautauque Co.) scattered also but on fair Northern men. Broome of Philadelphia (who is almost as "National" as Levin himself) voted for Fuller; but I think he will vote for Marshall to-morrow. Marshall may get thirty-five votes at the outside; I shall be disappointed if he goes higher. And these thirty-five with the seventy-five Nebraska Democrats cannot together control the House. It seems to me morally certain that a Speaker opposed to the repudiation of the Missouri Compact -not merely one who says he is-will be chosen so soon as the vote on our side can be concentrated; but that is a task involving effort, address and patience. It would not be difficult to concentrate One Hundred Votes on a sound man; but that would do no good; so the effort is postponed until a decisive movement may be made. I trust that may be to-morrow; I shall be mortified if the House adjourns Speakerless on Wednesday. The fog may have lifted considerably before this can have reached New-York.

Mr. Cullom is still nearly certain to be Clerk; but two or three days more of fruitless voting for Speaker may cast a shadow over his prospects. the House is compelled to elect its Speaker without a Southern vote cast for him, it may resolve to elect a Clerk in like manner. That, however, is now improbable.

The House is in excellent temper, and the Free Soil Members generally desired to go on voting for Speaker, but were overruled as aforesaid. Unless organized meantime, they are disposed to sit longer

THE HOUSE-MR. CRAMPTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855. The Congressional ball opened to-day without any unusual animation. Indeed, the feeling in the House is indisposed to extreme counsels, or measures, or men. And the very fact that a general apprehension had been expressed of a boisterous beginning has operated to the advantage of moderation on all sides.

No indication was furnished by the three ballotings for Speaker which in any positive manner marked a preference for Speaker; but it may be pretty well assumed now that a new name will not be sprung upon the House, and that of the four leading candidates in opposition to the Administration-Mr. Campbell, Mr. Banks, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Pennington-will be ultimately adopted. Mr-Banks has both positive and negative strength to aid his election-the first, in his political affiliations, and the latter, in his universally admitted

abilities for the post. As yet no disposition has been publicly mani-fested by the professed friends of the different candidates to exchange position or to relinquish their partialities; but it is no secret whatever that a great deal more has been professed in some quarters than was ever intended to be fulfilled, and that the affectation of zeal has by no means enhanced the estimation of its sincerity. and personal objects may induce a certain set of men to set up a candidate, for the express purpose of having him knocked down, but these schemes occasionally overreach themselves, and are visited with that sort of retributive justice which hypeerisy deserves to receive. When the result has been fully ascertained, and time has softened disappointment, there may be some interesting revelations on this first chapter of the present

Congress.
Notwithstanding the conservative position occupied by Mr. Fuller on the sectional issues, but one man in the whole South—Col. Sneed of Tennessee -could be found willing and resolute enough "face the music." Considering that Mr. Fuller has lost ground at the North, from a supposed liability on these subjects, inconsistent with Free State opinions, this circumstance is not only signifi-cant, but it is offensive. Let men disguise it as they may, from themselves or from others, the fact be changed, nor can it be consistently extenuated. The plain truth is, the South has comhere as usual, demanding its own terms, rejecting all concessions, and threatening the disruption of the American party in that section, unless a Southern Speaker be elected. This sort of demand may be followed by a reaction, not altogether palatable to those who have employed it, for what was exaction before, has now become unblushing exter Let us wait and watch.

Lord Clarendon has not come to the point in the Crampton matter, as was expected. His dis-patches by the Atlantic are well understood in diplomatic quarters to avoid the direct issue, and to continue the discussion of the fact of complicity as well as to review the arguments heretofore addressed by the Administration. It is clearly manifest that the object of this proceeding is to gain time, and thus, perhaps, to postpone any fixed day of reckoning upon the same idea of policy that the recent warlike demonstrations were got up in order to cover the tracks of guilty violation of our laws and treaties. It is, perhaps, a little unfortunate that the President did not take a more decisive step at the outset of this business

by a peremptory dismissal, as things have progressed; but still with an imperfect presentation of all the facts, it is not quite just to arraign the course which has been pursued Certa nly, there was every disposition in official circles to acquire credit by their policy, and therefore it is only fair to presume that the original evidence did not warrant so extreme a procedure as has been suggested. It is very easy for those of us who owe no responsibility to the country in the management of its affairs to except to almost any particular act; whereas, if we were similarly placed perhaps our own management would be more open to critisism.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY IN THE ARMY Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1855. A short time ago a train of 29 or 30 wagons left this city for Forts Washits and Arbuckle with about 175 recruits. These wagons were hired here to transport their baggage, &c., including one load of pickles, at the rate of \$14 per day, for each wagon, going and returning together with all expenses paid Fifteen miles were agreed upon as a day's journey on the back trip, and as they can at this season travel double that distance, empty, this allowance is equivalent to \$28 per day for each wagon. It appears that they were forty days in making the outward trip, the distance being a little over 500 miles. The hire of the whole train amounts to not less than \$30,000; then add for expenses, such as forege and the like-corn averaging about \$1 per bushel along the route-\$2,000 more, and we have the snug sum of \$32 000 for the transportation of the baggage, &c., of about 175 foot soldiers between the above points. By the same contract the transportation of a load of pickles amounts to \$1,100. What renders the affair more remarkable still is, that the contractor hired the warons at \$4 a day each. It would be difficult to find a man engaged in this kind of business who would refuse to give \$15 000 bonus for such a contract. Any person of common sense here knows that an number of perfectly new wagons and harness, with the best work mules, can be bought out and out for less than the above sum, and after transporting the property they could have been sold in Texas for as much or more than cost, if the Government did not need them; but as I am told the United States Quartermaster has been purchasing at Fort Smith, for some time past the pre-

sumption is that the Government does need them. I have taken the trouble to inform myself and find that these men left New-York in February last for New Orleans, thence to Baton Rouge and again to this place, making four different contracts for their transportation between New-York and their stations. The other items included in the actual total expense may be safely set down at \$500 per man. If this be a specimen of public economy, why ask what becomes of the public money The initiated few know all about it, but the public generally have no time to notice these inroads upon the treasury. Let them be enlightened. army itself ought to be deeply interested in the matter, for no Government on earth can long sustain such extravagance and mismanagement, and if it continues, some fine morning many of the profession will find themselves legislated out of ser-

KANSAS.

THE MCCREA TRIAL. Special Correspondent. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 23, 1855.

There was little of interest transpiring here yes terday. The Court drags its slow length along-It has little to deal with save the McCrea case, so it makes the most of that, diffusing a small amount of business over a large surface of time, far exceling the goldbeater's process in making leaf; and, I have never known a United States Court much better. In Courts under State laws, and local or fee pay, this procrastinating or diffusive spirit does

not thrive so well; but when Uncle Sam is the treasurer the general impression is that he is a slow old man In my last I said that the prisoners' counsel had demurred to the indictment, and I stated the ob-

jections. Yesterday the Court ruled out the demurrer on all the points, and took the position that it was the same Grand Jury that had been impauseled in September, and that the adjournment, the appointment of seven new jurors, and electing a foreman at this adjourned Term, did not affect it-it was still the same, and a regular Grand Jury. The counsel for the prisoner filed his exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and then wished to prosecutor, who insisted that after the demurrer no other plea could be made. After some discussion the Court proceeded to give its opinion adverse to the prisoner making any other plea, when Mc-Crea himself expostulated with the Court on some of the politions he was laying down. The Judge said he was going to rule the plea out, but if they could bring him—Lecompte—any authority or light on the subject, he would listen to the plea; and so the Court adjourned over to this morning, holding the matter under advisement. Nothing of consequence will transpire to-day. The counsel for the prisoner intend to move for a change of venue to Tecumseh, a county seat on the Kaw River.
If they obtain it, that will stop proceedings for a time: if not, the trial will last all next week at least—perhaps longer. So far, the ruling of the Court has all been against the prisoner. Again, the Grand Jury have now the prisoner. Again, the Grand Jury have now been in session eleven days, though they really have no business. My opinion is that they are to be kept until it is seen whether the present indict-ment against McCrea will stick, and if not, that they may make another one. A few days ago saveral of these Grand Jurors were standing outside of the Court-House, and while speaking of some Free State men who were within at the time, said they "thought it would be best to take out a few "of these fellows and string them up." I hope the rest of these conservators of public morals hold less summary views of the administration of justice. I dislike to give the proceedings of any judicial body a political aspect; a prisoner, be he innecent or guilty, should never have the weight even of a feather from the wing even of a rising or falling politician to drop in the scale of justice that shall determine his fate. But, alas! when I see an unhappy case of self-defense—the first in which a series of desperate and unpunished outwe been met and repelled-dooming an unfortunate man to a long imprisonment, and the ashorities taking at least questionable means to seal his ignominious fate. I awake to the fact that political feeling has already touched the "balance." And when I look around the Court and find men who have outraged all law in trying to force their own political opinions down the throats of others, officials in that Court, I remember that the theory of unbiased justice is an abstraction, and the strange drams of this fevered life a hard reality.

Night before last a couple of Irishmen were sent to keep McCrea company, for being drank and disorderly, or rather for being drunk and disor-derly Irishmen: for if all the drunk and disorderly men I have seen in Leavenworth had been impris-oned, the authorities would have required much oned, the authorities would have required much more extensive accommodations than the little pigeon-box of a crib in which McCrea is kept. The fact is, the greater number of the legal au-thorities here are hard drinkers, and as for good order, I would merely mention that Hughes, who snapped a pistel at Mr. Shoemaker the other morning because that gentleman chose to be a Free-States

because that gentleman cuose to be a ree-states
man, is a constable, in the commission of the peace.
Leavenworth City is one of those go-ahead
places that spring up, like the gourd of Jonah, in a
night. Twelve months ago there were only three
houses here: now there are several hundred, and
about fifteen hundred inhabitants. It is, and always will be, a place of considerable bus ness. It is built on part of the Government Reserve re-tained around the Fort, but the ene nies of this place say it is on the Delaware Reserve, which ad-ioins that of the Government. From what I can

ascertain. I believe this to be an error, but be that as it may, there is an embryo city and a population here, making eminently useful improvements; and that they will make good their claim cannot be doubted. Back of the city, to the west and north-west, there are lands not in the reserve, and open to settlement by claim. Claims have been taken on the greater part of these, but there are still openings within a few miles of the city. The land is not so good for farming purposes as many other parts of the Territory, but still is pretty fair. It mostly scrubby prairie: there is some quite hilly ground Immediately back of Leavenworth there is a bigh prairie hill, which is the terminating point of a ridge that rups porth for some distance behind the Fort. The point to which I allude has a bold and striking aspect. I walked out to it and climbed to the top. The slopes beneath it, and even for some distance up its sides, were of rich, black prairie soil: but when I neared the summit, and on its crest, I had to pick my way among the fragments of gray limestone rock which breken and detached from the upheared strata which project at the top of the hill. On the top there is a strip of comperatively level land, and on this, a short distance from the brow of the hill. the rocks again disappear, and tall, rank grass springs from the rich soil. On the top of this bild romontery near the peak, is the cemetery of the city. How rapidly the footprints of death follow the footsteps of human life! The graveyard is new, and as yet neither fenced nor furnished with tembetones — those mute memorialists of woe. Several full-sized graves were without a mark. On two I read on a headboard that two young men, of twenty five and twenty eight respectively, bad here terminated this earthly race, in its early promise. But what affected me far more were promise. But what affected me far more were the little graves which composed nearly one-half of all. It is so everywhere. Those short and narrow mounds of earth, histing the once gleefal prattlers, tell of heart-wringing parental anguish. nd often a frightful story of human folly and sin Must we bow to this as a necessary fate, or regard it as a defect in our modern civilization, which is a mere frightful Herod than the ruthless fetrarch whose will was once law in Galilee

There is a fine prospect from the point where I stood. Up the river, and some three miles distant, the white walls of the fort and barracks shone in the sunlight. The bluff shuts out the river from view, save here and there where a break in the line reveals it winding over its gravelly and snaggy chancel, with tall and overbanging cotton-wood on its banks. Immediately before and beneath me the young city lay. It approaches the river in a wide break in the bluffs. The hills to the north of this branch slope very gradualls, and on this houses are being built very fast. Clatter, clatter, clatter, hammers are going every day, and shingle and board palaces are rapicly spreading their fair pro-pertions to the san, and here speculation in real estate thirsts, and is gratified. How many anxious parents and brothers and sisters in the older States have relatives here !- young men, who have come to a new country, where there are openings, and with whose prosperity they can grow Many of them will realize their happy anticipations, and some—perhaps many—will forget life's best promise and their duty in those drinking and gambin saloops which here as in all such places, spread their spares for thoughtles and ingenuous youth. Here the realities of life are so much of a lottery that the transition to gambling is not great, and there is so little of enjoyment elsewhere that the drinking saloons have fearful attraction. Many anxious parents, who wonder that their sons should still appear to be "unlucky" and "unfortunate where there is so much of prosperity and money making, little think that these drinking saloons have absorbed the energy of youth and drowned its

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Dec 1.

It appears from our dispatches that we are having a It appears from our dispatches that we are baving a hot political stew in Kansas at last. The story, as it comes to us, is this: Test three Free Soilers went to a settler's house named Coleman, who is a Pro-Slavery man, and ordered him off. They were armed, and ordered him off. They were armed, and gave the man only 10 minutes to leave. He left for a short time, but returned well armed. He met one of the three men, who reteewed his threats and attempted to shoot Coleman, but his gan missed fire. Coleman then shot his asseniant, who died immediately. Coleman gave himself up for trial. A moto of Abelitionists, armed with Sharpe's rifles, recaired to Coleman's house, driving his wife and children off, burned his house, and ordered other Pre-Slavery men to leave and burned their houses. Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leder of the mob, and obtained the names of 20 others. Jones is now at Lecompton with two orisoners

the let der of the mob, and obtained the names of 20 others. Jones is now at Lecompton with two orisoners and fitten or twenty assistants. The Abolitionists are gathering at Lecompton, and demanding the release of their comrades and the surrender of Coleman. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the militia to the assistance of the officers.

Now, we have a few remarks to offer on one feature of this case only. We shall attempt no surmise as to the full truth of the story as it comes to us. There are, however, it is well to remamber, always two sides to story and one will do very well till the other to a story; and one will do very well till the other

But we will take it for granted, for the present, that we have received the full and verseious account of the origin of the violence and bloodshed that have just the origin of the violence and bloodshed that have just disgraced the soil of Kansas, and that will, from the peculiar state of the public feeling at this time send a thrill of apprehension and horror throughout the country. The feature of the case that we sish to comment on is this: The first news of the affair that reached Jefferson City, where the Missouri Legislature is in session, was by a dispatch from Mr. Boone, a citizen of Jackson County, Missouri, to Mr. McCartay, a member of the Missouri Legislature. That dispatch contained this sentence:

ber of the Missouri Legislature. That dispatch contained this sentence:
"We want help. Communicate this to the friends."
Now, in the devil's name, who is it that "wants help?" And what do they want that "help" for? Do the citizens of Missouri want "help?" Who or what is putting the citizens of Missouri in peril so great that the legislators and "the friends" at Jefferson must "help?"

Is it not the Government of Kansas that wants help? If so let them call on President Pierce for as-

Is it not the Government of Kansas that wants help? If so, let them call on President Pierce for assistance. Kansas is under the care of the Federal Government. Missouri has no duty to perform in the premises. If the National Government cannot take care of its own pets and appointees, its Reeders and Wilson Shannons, why let Pierce resign and a new Government come in. The people of Missouri are not the ones to be called on to back up the miserable political puppers that Frank Pierce shall send out from the Eastern States to piny the fool and introduce bloodshoe and canarchy in Kansas. If the poor imbecile of the White House had possessed the good sense or the shee and snarchy in Kansas. It the book sense or the White House had possessed the good sense or the justice to put over Kansas, at the beginning, a Western man of high character, courage and experience there never would have been a particle of trouble in the soulet and thrift. forming the community there into a quiet and thrifty State. But, instead of that, we had Receiver and his Free Soniam, then Shannon and his Pro Slaveryiam— all weethors. all wietched, time serving, place seeking demagogues, who have played out their reckless games for political asgratoizement and drawn upon poor Kausas the

as grandizement and drawn upon poor reason cores of lawlessness and blood!

Now, let Pierce resp the fruits of his imbecility. Let not the people of Missouri, by any urgent appeal or cunning device, be drawn into the internal feuds of Kausas. It looks very much as if there were a precence red effort to co this very thing. Our dispatches from the West say that perture have already processed from ladependence into Kansas, and that "meetings "have been held at Weston and St. Joseph, and com-

Denies formed to go to Kansse."
There it is! Now, is not this conduct most fatal to Missouri interests and honor? In heaven's name, is Pierce and his political pets—his Kanasa officials—take care of themselves. Have we not been told, time and again, that the Pro Savery party were the people of Annosa—that four fifths of the actual settlers of Kanasa—that four fifths of the actual settlers of Kanasa—that four fifths of the actual settlers of Kanasa—that four fifths and the settlers and the Kansos—that four fifths of the actual setures of the saw sers supporters of the Territorial officers and the Territorial Legislature, and that the Free Soilers were an insignificant squad our about Lawrence, who were as devoid of courage, and fit only to be laughed at!

And now, forecoth, the United States officials in Kansas, and the all-prevailing Pro Slavery people of Kansas, are in deadly peril, and "dispatches from

Kansas, and the all-prevailing Pro Slavery people of Kansas are in deadly peril, and "dispatches from "Weston and St. Joseph, state that large meetings of "the citizens have been held and companies formed to "go to Kansas." All to protect that country from the "paupers and birelings" lately shipped to Kansas, like so many cattle, so were informed, at the expense of Emigrant Aid Societies.

It does seem to us that one of the devil's own choicest humbugs is exploding in this call on Missouri for "help."

AN EFFECT OF PRO-SLAVERY OUTRAGES .- The St Louis Intelligencer, Nov. 30, says that a distinguished olergyman of St Louis has received a letter from a friend in Baltimore, from which the following is an extract:

est in your State. In Rails County we own about 4,000 acres of land. I have had serious thoughts of making it my home, but your people have behaved so much like savages that I am scared out of it. I am a

alsycholder, but I have no idea of such proceeding. How is it that your people are so blind, to say nothin of what is right. "Have you not in St. Louis and in each county some few at least who could be induced to give utterance to a rebuke of the "borderers," who make such wanton war on liberty and even on decency," &c.

[By Telegraph.] CALL FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

ST. Bouis, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855. Accounts from Kansas state that Gov. Shannon had telegraphed to the President concerning the present condition of affairs in that Territory. He says that one thousand men have arrived in Lawrence and rescued a prisoner from the Sheriff of Douglass County, and burned some houses and other property. He asks the President to order out the troops at Fort Leavenworth to aid in the execution of the laws.

Dispatches from Weston arrived here to-day by express bringing startling news from Atchison .-Some Free State officers had taken possession of important papers, and an attack upon Atchison was anticipated. A messenger had been sent to Weston for fifty armed men.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec 4, 1855. The National Intelligencer of this morning confirms the statement that Governor Shannon has teles raphed to the President on Kansas affairs. It

We understand that the President yesterday received a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Shannon of Kansas, by which it appears that a civil war is really threatened. The Governor requests prompt assistat ce from the General Government and, in conformity with this request, the President has ordered the immediate dispatch of triops from the posts nearest the disturbed district for the purpose of preserving the

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Charlestown, Dec. 2, 1855.

Events which have been transpiring from week to week at this institution betoken a slackness of management well worthy a rigid overhauling by the Legislature shortly to convene in the State House of our city. Among other subjects calling for animadversion, the two escapes among the convicts during the last few months are of so extraordinary a character as to reflect in a remarkable manner upon the earelessness of the warden and assistants, and furnish a subject of discussion for the Inspectors in their annual report to the Executive of the Commonwealth.

The escape first made was that of an unmarried man having about three years unexpired term to serve. By a want of foresight on the part of the Warden, this prisoner was let out into the front yard to do chores around the grounds, entirely free from supervision. The consequence was that he retrained from escape for a time, just long enough to learn the "lay of the laod" and procure a dis-guise, when he sloped for other parts, and was no more seen. It ought here to be observed, and all experience vouches for its truth that in allowing convicts to labor outside the bounds of supervision, choice should be made of those who have but a few months to serve, and have families of their own to whom they are known to be attached; in short, domestic men before being put in prison— these being the least lik-ly to attempt an escape in the face of a punishment to be indicted upon recapture, which certainly would not pay for the

hazard.

The accord escape was that of Davis, afterward retaken in the City of New York and carried back. From inqiries instituted, I proceed to give some details respecting this case, from which it appears details respecting this case, from which it appears
that there is a night watchman employed to perambulate the inner prison yard and all its various
workshops continuously through the night.

Among other duties his business is, (at about
3 o'clock in the morning,) to unlock an iron door
connecting the yard with an area between the
blocks of cells, attract the attention of an officer

on watch in the prison: pass to him through the bars of a coor certain keys in order that the cooks may be liberared to go into the kitchen and pre-pare the breakfast. Having done this, he unlocks the kitchen door and should then close the outside door by which be first entered, placing his back against it, as it has no means of being locked on the inside-and there stand with his revolver and lantern until the cooks have passed by him into the kitchen, the door of which he into the kitchen, the door of which he should then lock and pass into the yard, securing the outside door after him. But with an insane sense of security, the night-watchman deserted his post at and, it is said, went into the kitchen for some meat and bread to appease his hunger! Meantime Davis, with a love of liberty natural to mortals, had watched the chances for an evening flight, and seeing a good opportunity, darted out through the two open doors into the darkness, and over the walls by means of a rope, which was found in the morning dangling in the wind. The customary "count" of prisoners at breakfast time indicated one convict less than the number under sentence and while the officers were wondering and cogitat-ing on the manner of escape, Davis was putting miles between himself and "durance vile." The strangest feature of the transaction remains to be told; it is this: The officer through whose gross carelessness this escape was made still holds his office **FOUCHE.** at the prison!

An arrival at New-Orleans brings dates from Galvesten to the 24th ult.

The San Antonio Herald, of the 20th inst., has the

The San Antonio Herald, of the 20th inst., has the following paragraph:

"From articles that we notice in our exchanges, we are led to conclude that the War Department has received official information that has induced the belief that Capt. Callaghan's expection was gotten up by the Filibusters, in consequence of which, we learn that orders have been received by the commander of the department to prevent any further demonstration of the aind, and to have all those engaged in the Callahan expection arrested and tried for a violation of the neutrality laws. The War Department has been wrongly informed. Capt. Callahan was acting under the Governor's authority. The General will have an interesting time in executing the order to arrest those composing his command."

Large numbers of emigrants are now arriving in the

Large numbers of emigrants are now arriving in the upper sections of the State, but not so many as in pre-vious years The Houston Telegraph speaking of the

vious years The Houston Telegraph speaking of the cotton crop says:

"The result so far as the crop has been gathered in this State justifies the conclusion that the crop is generally short, and on the average not larger than that of set year, which was fully one-third short of a fair yield. Most planters will main packing by the 25th lact. Within the last month line weather has been favorable.

The Indianola Bulletin reports the arrival of the United States steamer Fashion at that port on Wednes-day last from New-Orleans, with \$100,000 in specie on board, consigned to the United States Paymaster at

A letter to The Galveston News says the court house at Corsicanna was burned on the 14 h lost. The court-house had just been completed and was a very fine one. The fire was supposed to be the work of an reendary. All the papers belonging to the District Court were lost.

ourt were lost.

In Texas the weather has been of a most favorable

In Texas the weather has been of a most tavorable character as regards cotton-picking, and the crop has doubtless been mainly secured in much better condition than usual.

The receipts of cotton at Galveston for the weak sum up 2,585 bales; the exports 2,096 bales.

The prospects, says The Galveston News, appear to be favorable for a pretty active business in our city for the next few months. We learn that him square-pilly resets and cally looked for from Maine loaded. esil vessels are dally looked for from Maine, loaded with cross ties and other railroad materials. Five are are also expected from Bremen with emigrania, and two or tree with iron from Europe, beside the weekly arrivals belonging to our regular Boston and New-York free.

The Columbia Democrat of the 20th inst. says:

"Weather for the past week has been excellent Sugar boiling is coming on finely. Specimens sent to us from vs one parties will compare favorably with the product of any previous year."

Texas states that the multitudes The San Antonio of grasshoppers that have been passing over that country for the last few days have completely ruined the Fall garders.

The Laraca Herald learns that the Government coast depot for Western Texas has been located at Black Point, on the Mission River, near Copano Bay. Black Point, on the Mission River, near Copano Bay-Burrell and Burns, says The Brenham Impurer, charged with the murder of young Byrd, and was have been confined in the jail at Bellville for about eighteen most the, were tried last week in the District Court of Austin County, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. An appeal has been taken, we learn. The Laraca Herold learns that the Government cost depot for Western Texas has been located at Black Point, near the Mission River, near Copano Bay-From a report of proceedings in the Same Legista-

From a report of proceedings in the State Legisla-tine we gather the following intelligence: In the Sonate a resolution has been introduced instructing the Con-gressional delegation to urge a treaty with M-xico for greecional delegation to urge a treaty with Mexico for the extradition of slaves escaping into Mexico food Texas. The following (among other) bills have also been intreduced: To incorporate the Texas and New-Oricass I elegraph Company; previding for a geological survey and examination of the State; to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons. In the House, a joint reso usion instructing the Texas Sci aters in Congress to vote against the repeal of the N-brasks as: has been adopted, and a bill accepting the proposition of Congress with regard to the payment of the creditors of Texas has been introduced.

NEW-YORK-OFFICIAL.

The Board of County Canvassers, after twenty days

labor, finished their work yesterday and declared the result; after ordering that the official statement be published in THE TRIBUNE and several other papers of the city, the Board adjourned sine die. The following is the result on State and county officers:

Cennelly, H. and S. 1617 Lethinewell, Reg. 7, 2567
Bearty, K. N. 6 18 508 Sharwood, While, 4, 482
FOR CORONERS.
Conresy, Hardand Soft, 20, 206 Wetheredl, K. N. 19, 138
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Whelm Hard and Rep. 18, 427
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FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
Sheward, Soft. 20, 328
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Haskin, Hard 1, 20, 24
FOR GOVERNOR OF ALMS-HOUSE.

O'Neer' Know No hing, 19, 323
FOR Leawner, Republican. 4, 628
FOR GOVERNOR OF ALMS-HOUSE.

O'Neer' Know No hing, 19, 323
FOR JUDGE OF COULT OF APPEALS — FULL TERM.
Selden, Hard and Soft. 39, 197
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Weod, Republican. 4, 454
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Williard Hard 1, 252
Cometock Know-Noth'g, 20, 164
Williard Hard 1, 252
Cometock Know-Noth'g, 19, 775
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Mallen, Republican. 64, 44

BLOODY ROW IN A BROADWAY COFFEE SALOON.

* Elected.

For some time past a party of thieves have been in the babi of frequenting Meschutt's Metropolitan Cof-fee Salcon, at the corner of Howard street and Broadway, and, much to the annoyance and loss of the proprictor, systematically avoided paying a considerable pertion of the amount of their bills by stealing the checks. On Monday night a gang of four of them entered the place and attempted the same dishonesty, when one of the waiters charged them with the fact.

The he was given, and a general fight ensued, but Last evening, however, between 6 and 7 o'clock. another gang of five thieves, composed in part of the gang of Monday night, entered the place and called

for various kinds of refreshments. While being served one of them remarked, of the waiters, "there's one of the-(using a profane expletive)-that I will "lick before I go out." The waiter, overhearing the threat, told him he would not do it down there. Other words passed, and the fellow struck the waiter, when a general fight ensued, which lasted for some minutes. to the great camage of the furniture of the place. The waiters and others in the saloon proving too powerful for the thieves, they beat a rapid retreat. But the money-taker being loath to let them off so easily, collared one as a specimes of the crowd, determined to give him in charge of the first policeman that might have the courage to make his appearance. Seeing one of their fellows in custody, the thisves determined to effect his liberation, and one of their number, armed with an ugly pistol in each hand, rushed into the saloon, and presenting them at the head of the money-changer, demanded the immediate release of his prisoner on pain of instant death. His delicate persuasions were backed up by his companions on the outside, who commenced an isdiscrim onslaught upon the glass doors, smashing them in and threatening the most terrible vengeance on the persons inside. At this juncture a waiter having armed himself with a stout energel, stole up behind the bully and administered a powerful blow upon his arm which knocked one pistol out of his hand. All parties then closed in the other pistol was wrenched from the thief before he could use it, and a des fight raged for some time. At length the thieves were again besten off, but the prisoners had escaped during the meice. When they were gone a policen came, and after due deliberation decided to accompany the money taker in a search for the thieves. In few minutes the hero of the pistols was found in a drug store in Canal street, having his woulds dressed; but the officer to k him in charge and looked him up in the Eighth Ward Station-House. The prisoner is bacly cut on the head and severely bruised about the body. He gave his name as Paul Clifford, his real

name, however, is Jeroid Eaton. NATIONAL CONVENTION OF IRISHMEN.

This body met at the Astor House, yesterday mornirg, in considerable force, and was called to order by Dr. Thes. H. Smith of Boston. Mr. Robt. Tyler of Pennsylvania was then elected President pro tem, and

Pennsylvania was then elected President pro tem, and Dr. Thos. H. Smith Secretary.

The Chairman said be was ready to risk his reputation and even, if need be, his life for the premotion of lish Emancipation. He did not desire to produce any public excitement, but simply to lift up a downstrodden and oppressed Nation to liberty and independence. This Convention would, he was confident, be so conducted as to give no offense to Americans, while it would seek to co all that laid in its power to advance the cause in which it had embarked.

The Secretary then proceeded to call over the roll of Delegates from the several States when representatives appeared from fourteen, and it was moved and carried that the representatives from other States who might arrive during the day be accepted.

A Committee was then appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of Delegates, after which the Convention adjourned.